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YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE

1980

State of Illinois

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I. Introduction and Highlights

Youth in the Labor Force is published by the Research and Analysis subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security in compliance with guidelines from the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. This report provides an overview of the current status of the teenage labor force and the composition of the teenage labor force. This is the third annual report on youth in Illinois, and is the fifth and final report on special labor force segments for fiscal year 1980.

Teenagers in Illinois continued to represent a disproportionate share of the unemployed even though there was a slight decline in the unemployment rate for teens. The current year, 1980, will probably result in record high unemployment rates for teens and for the total labor force as Illinois moves into, through, and out of the nationwide recession. The total unemployment rate for Illinois in 1979 was 5.5 percent; thus far in 1980 (six month average) the unemployment rate is 7.7 percent. The only dividend of these unprecedented jobless rates is their affect on high school dropouts. It is projected that more teens will stay in school because of the large numbers of unemployed, since that has been the pattern over the past five years. Additional education will benefit teens since the bulk of employment opportunities in Illinois have been in service or nonmanufacturing industries rather than in low skill, factory jobs.

II. Overview of Illinois

A. Composition of the Economy

The most recent annual average data for Illinois (1979) show the lowest unemployment rate for the state in recent years. Annual average jobless rates, including the '74 -'75 recession, are shown below:

Illinois Annual Average Unemployment Rates

1970	3.6%	1976	6.5%
1971	5.1	1977	6.2
1972	5.1	1978	6.1
1973	4.1	1979	5.5
1974	4.2	1980**	7.7
1975	7.1		

*Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

** Six month average, January - June.

The 1979 jobless rate marked both the lowest since the last recession and the height of recovery from that business slowdown. The six-month average for 1980 shows the rapid escalation in unemployment since the onset of the 1980 recession in January.

Not only did the state recrod low unemployment in 1979, but the highest total number of persons at work was also recorded. More than 5 million persons living in Illinois were employed: on nonfarm payrolls, as self-employed or unpaid family workers, or in agricultural jobs. As seen on Table XVII (at the end of the Statistical Appendix), nonfarm wage and salary employment comprised more than 90 percent of all employment statewide. The industrial composition of this component of the Illinois work force was:

Total nonfarm payroll employment	100.0%
Manufacturing	26.1
Durable goods	17.4
Nonelectrical machinery	4.6
Electrical machinery	3.5
Fabricated metals	3.0
Other durables	6.3
Nondurables	8.7
Food products	2.4
Other durables	6.3

Nonfarm payroll employment, continued

Nonmanufacturing	58.6%
Wholesale & retail trade	23.5
Services	18.9
Finance-insurance-realty	5.9
Transportation-communication-public utilities	5.9
Other nonmanufacturing	4.4
Government	15.3
Federal	2.1
State	3.0
Local	10.2

From the table above, it is clear that most workers were concentrated in private (nongovernment), nonmanufacturing industries (58.6 percent). This is also the sector which has seen the most growth in recent years. Since 1973, nearly 90 percent of all employment growth in nonfarm payrolls occurred in the private nonfactory sector. Manufacturing industries in fact recorded lower employment over this span; only nonfactory and government showed any expansion. These figures also reflect a shift in Illinois away from factory employment and toward white collar and service jobs. So as a result of real growth and as a result of a shift in the industrial composition,most employment opportunities today are in the nonfactory industries shown above.

Employment opportunities stem from two sources: attrition and growth. As defined in the Occupational Outlook Information Report (IBES; 1980) attrition represents replacement needs of employers. Retirement and death are two common reasons for hiring replacements. Employment opportunities from attrition, however, are limited to the largest number of persons ever employed in a particular occupation. On the other hand, employment opportunities from growth do not have defined limits. A popular example of employment opportunities from growth is computer specialist. The number of speicalist jobs is directly related to the rapid expansion of computer applications. A popular example of employment opportunities from attrition is teaching. With decreasing student populations, school boards confine their hiring to vacancies.

Employment opportunities in Illinois will be greatest in those industries which have demonstrated real growth. School age youth need to know the occupational areas with growth in order to prepare for such jobs. This report deals with all youth already in the labor force, regardless of their level of preparation prior to labor force entry.

B. Composition of the Population

The Census Bureau has projected population, by state, to the year 2000.* For Illinois, total population will pass 12 million by 1990 -- an increase of about five percent from 1980. However, not all age groups which comprise the state total will increase at the same rate as the total. For example, young adults (between the ages of 15 and 24) will actually be fewer in number in 1990 than in 1980, by about 19 percent. Chart 1, on the facing page, shows the relative sizes of four major age groups in Illinois from 1970 to 1990.

Another change in the composition of the population (not shown on Chart 1) is an increase in minority representation in Illinois. Census Bureau projections show the following shifts in the proportion of the state's Black population:

	1970	1980	1990
Percent of total population that is Black	12.3%	14.5%	15.8%
Percent of 15-24 population that is Black	13.7%	16.7%	19.5%

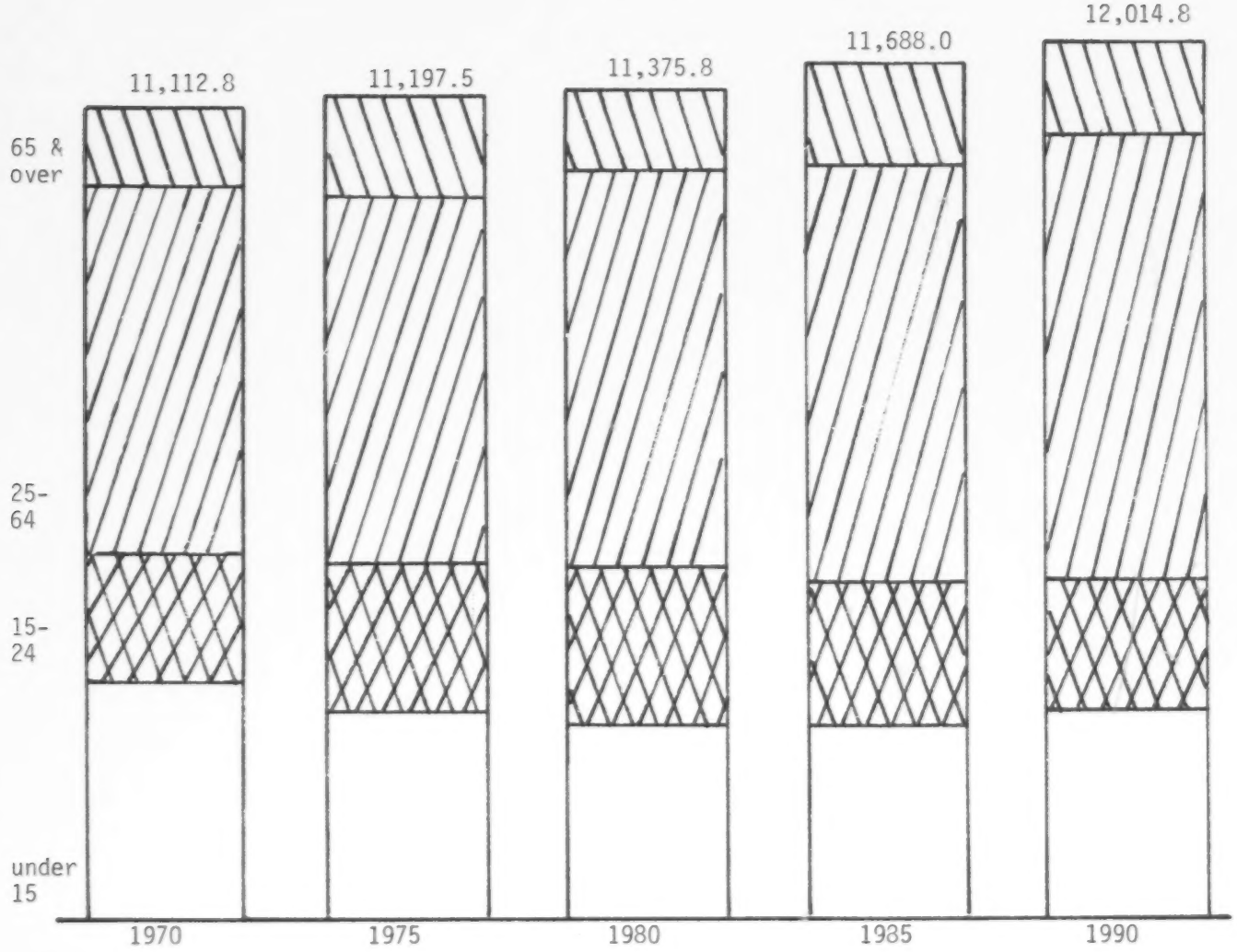
The Black proportion is rising over time; the Black proportion of young adults, however, is rising more rapidly.

In 1990 the population in Illinois will be slightly older and slightly less white than in 1980; it will also be larger in total so that those components of the total which do not increase at at least the same rate as the total will represent a much smaller proportion of the 1990 population in Illinois.

*Illustrative Projections of State Populations by Age, Race, and Sex: 1975-2000; Current Population Reports Series P-25; No. 796; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 1

Distribution of the General Population in Illinois
by Age Group



Illustrative Projections of State Populations by Age, Race, and Sex: 1975-2000; Current Population Reports Series P-25; No. 796; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

III. Overview of Youth

A. U.S. Population and Labor Force

Tables I, II, and III in the Statistical Appendix summarize 1979 annual average data for the total U.S. labor force and the teenage labor force, by sex and race. By definition, the labor force is restricted to persons 16 years of age and older; teenagers therefore occupy the youngest possible age division: 16 to 19 years of age. Because of these age parameters, most employed teens are on their first job - they are too young to have a long work history. Most unemployed teens are labor force entrants; and unlike older workers, teens are found equally in full-time and part-time jobs. Other differences between teens and older persons are their reasons for not being in the labor force. Tables IV, V, and VI provide a percent distribution of the labor force attachment of the adult U.S. population (16 years of age or older)

About 64 percent of the total adult population is in the labor force; about 58 percent of the teenage population is in the labor force. Although these labor force participation rates are very close, there is a much larger difference between the employment rates of all adults and of teenagers and the proportions that are unemployed:

	All persons	Teens
Population	100.0%	100.0%
% in labor force	63.7	58.1
% employed	60.0	48.8
% unemployed	3.7	9.3
% not in labor force	36.3	41.9

(These data are from Table IV, Statistical Appendix.)

The largest difference between these percent distributions occurs on the employed-unemployed component. The proportion of teens who are unemployed is more than double the proportion for all persons. Other differences between teens and the total adult population can be seen in the reason teens are not in the labor force. Most teens cite "going to school" as the reason they are

neither working nor looking for work. The total adult population is more likely to be "at home" or "other" (includes retirement and voluntarily idle).

There are also a number of differences within the teenage distribution. For example, the only sex/race segment where teens have a higher labor force participation rate than the average for that sector, is white female. Nearly 58 percent of white girls are in the labor force, whereas the proportion for all white women is barely 50 percent. Also, nonwhite teens, whether boys or girls, have a larger proportion of their population attending school rather than working, than the proportion for white teenagers.

Other data regarding the U.S. teenage labor force can be found in the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, Employment and Earnings. Specifically, about two-thirds of all unemployed teens in 1979 were new to the labor force (entrants) and only about one-third were previous jobholders, who lost or quit their job. For persons 20 years of age and older about 58 percent of the unemployed had held jobs; only 42 percent were new to the labor force (entrants). Teenagers were unemployed for a shorter period of time than the average for all unemployed persons, regardless of age: 7.4 weeks versus 10.8 weeks. Teens either found a job more quickly than the average or they became discouraged and dropped out. Teenagers are about evenly distributed between those working full-time and those working part-time. The ratio for teens is 1.2:1; the ratio for working persons 20 years of age or older was 7.7:1. Finally, teenagers appear to be slightly more optimistic about finding a job than persons between the ages of 25 and 59. Of all teens not in the labor force who want to work, only about 8.7 percent believed that they would not succeed in finding a job. For the older group, 15.0 percent did not think they would find work.

More U.S. data will be included in the following section on Illinois' teens as comparisons are made between the total teenage labor force and Illinois'.

B. Illinois Population and Labor Force

The table below contrasts selected population and labor force characteristics of the U.S. population with Illinois' population. (See also Table I through XII, Statistical Appendix.)

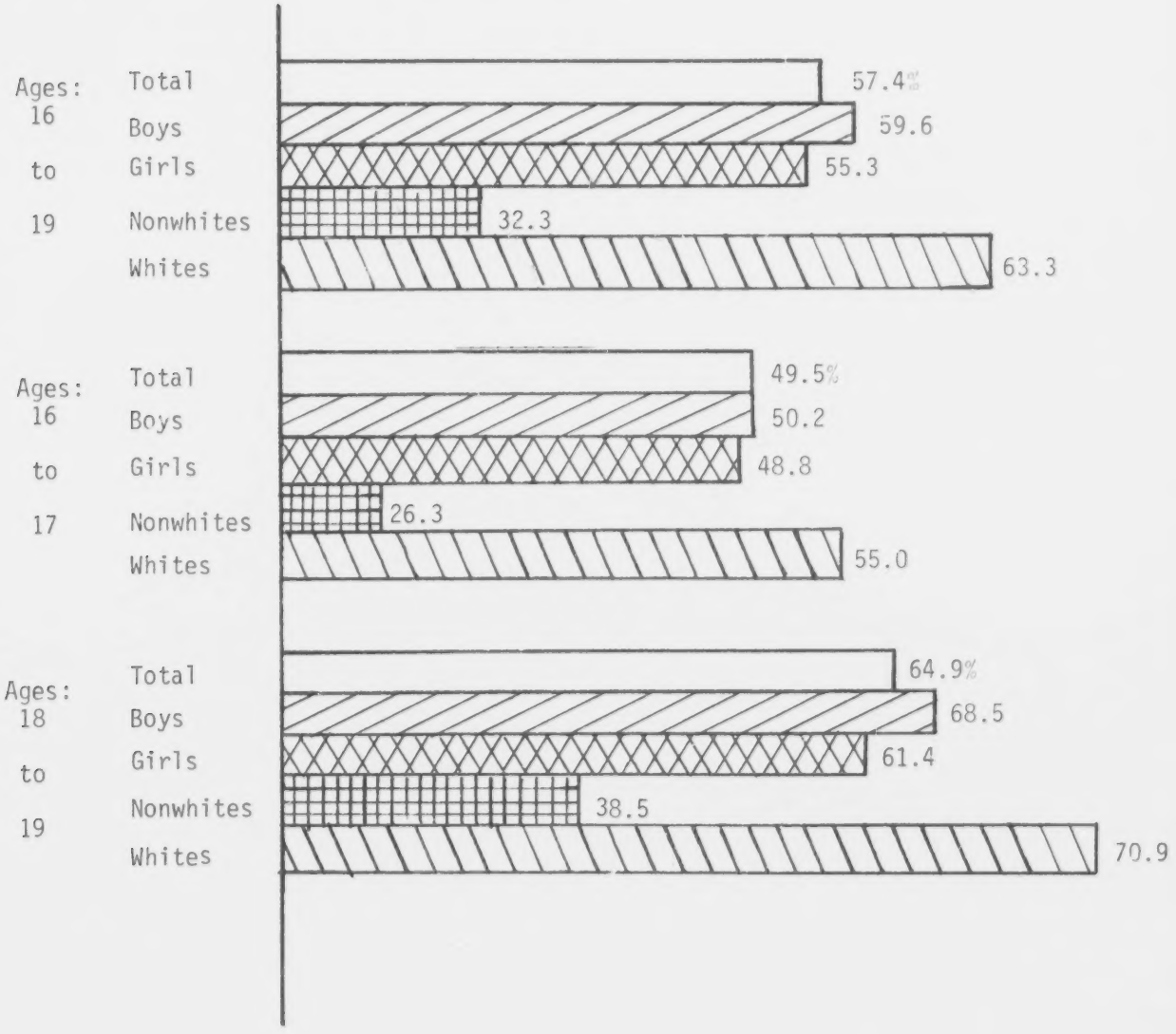
1979 Annual Averages

	U.S.	Illinois
Teens as a % of:		
population, 16 & over	10.1%	10.2%
labor force	9.2	9.1
unemployed	25.6	23.9
Nonwhite teens as a % of:		
all teens (population)	15.5%	18.7%
teens in labor force	10.9	10.5
unemployed teens	22.8	27.1
Labor force part. rate:		
all teens	58.1%	57.4%
nonwhite teens	40.8	32.3
white teens	61.2	63.3
Unemployment rate:		
all teens	16.1%	14.4%
nonwhite teens	33.6	37.3
white teens	13.9	11.9

Illinois differs from the national distribution on minority, or nonwhite, teen representation. Nationally, about two-fifths of nonwhite teens are in the labor force; in Illinois the ratio is less than one-third. On the other hand, the proportion of nonwhite teens who are unemployed in Illinois is several percentage points higher than the U.S. jobless rate for teens. Chart 2, on the next page, summarizes the labor force attachment of Illinois' teens, by sex and by race.

Chart 2

Labor Force Participation Rates for Illinois' Teens
1979 Annual Averages



Generally, teens who are not in the labor force are attending school. Of all Illinois teenagers, about 30 percent are students. For nonwhite teens, however, the proportion jumps to 44 percent; more nonwhite teens are in school than are in the labor force -- the ratio is about 3 to 2. For whites the ratio is almost exactly opposite. In part, the difference between the white and nonwhite student ratios can be explained by the degree of success that teenagers have when they enter the labor market. The unemployment rate for nonwhite teens is more than three times the rate for whites: 37.3 percent compared to 11.9 percent. In other words, nonwhite teens have had less success in getting a job than whites. In the face of high unemployment, school becomes an attractive alternative.

This relationship has also been observed in the relationship between high school dropout rates and total unemployment rates. Dropouts are fewer when unemployment rises:

Illinois Dropout and Unemployment Rates

School Year	Dropout Rate*	Unemployment Rate**
'74-'75	5.8%	6.0%
'75-'76	5.4	6.7
'76-'77	5.7	6.3
'77-'78	6.2	6.3
'78-'79	6.2	5.6
'79-'80	5.5(est.)	6.6
'80-'81	5.0(est.)	8.9(est.)

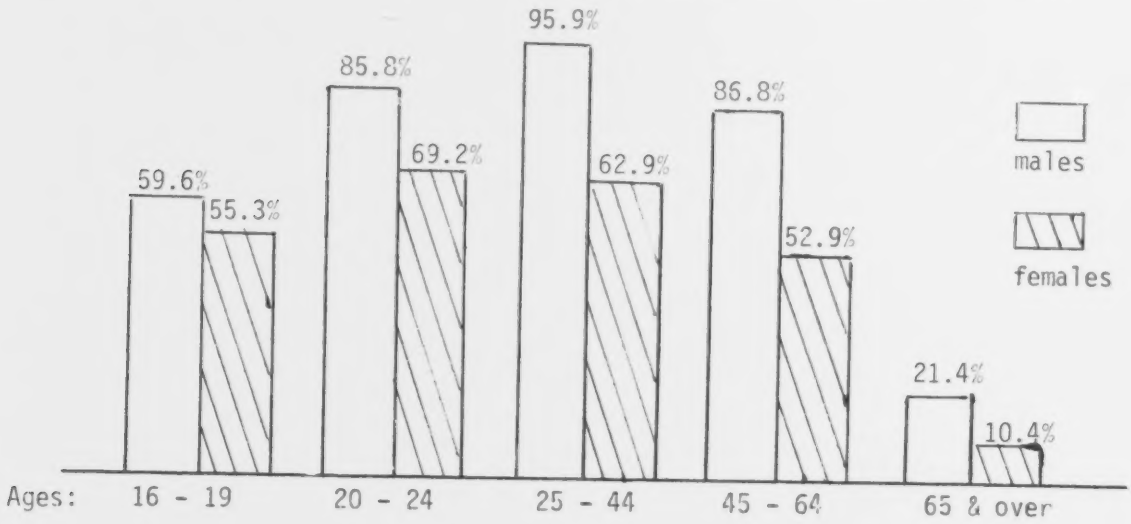
The 1980-81 school year will probably record one of the lowest dropout rates reported, since Illinois is recording its highest ever unemployment rates. This may result in an unexpected dividend of a high school diploma for many students who might otherwise have dropped out.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Illinois.

** All persons, 16 years of age and older; July to June annual averages.

As see on Tables VII, VIII, and IX (Statistical Appendix), teenagers have lower labor force attachment than the general population, regardless of race. This is also observed for boys, whether white or nonwhite. Among white girls, however, the labor force attachment is much higher for teens than for all women. Part of the reason is that, unlike men, women post their highest labor force participation rates in younger age groups. Older women do not have strong labor force attachment--unlike men their own age and unlike younger women:

Chart 3
1979 Annual Average Labor Force Participation Rates for Illinois



C. Illinois Teenage Employment and Unemployment Patterns

Table X, in the Statistical Appendix, shows that about half of all Illinois' teens were working in 1979. Table XIII shows the types of occupations in which they were employed. In general, teenage boys and girls followed the same overall occupational distribution as total men and total women. For example, girls were likely to work in white collar and service jobs; boys were likely to work in blue collar jobs. Differences in the occupational distribution of whites and nonwhites are much smaller than the differences by sex. Nonwhites do show a larger proportion employed in professional-technical jobs, possibly because of their additional time in school.

ESARS* data provide occupational and other information on the large number of young jobseekers receiving employment assistance from the Illinois Job Service. Table XIV (Statistical Appendix) shows the percent distribution for all applicants and for applicants under 22 years of age (ESARS data are not separated into smaller age groups, such as 16 to 19). The percent distribution for youth is very close to the overall distribution. The only exceptions are for occupations which generally require advanced education and for occupations at the other end of the scale (low skill):

Selected Occupations from Table XIV

	Total	Youth
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Profess-Tech-Admin.	6.3	1.7
Managers-Officials	2.7	0.9
Packaging-Mtrl.Hand.	11.6	14.1
Service	18.4	23.2

The first and second occupations inlcude jobs which require a college education and several years of experience. These requirements are nearly impossible for someone under 22 years of age to meet--they need more time between high school and employment. The third and fourth occupations include some high skill jobs, but are more typically low skill. Also, in many cases, they offer shift work which may be appealing to a young worker who is also a student. Service occupations include waiters and waitresses, cleaners, and health service workers.

Also available from the Job Service's ESARS data are characteristics of applicants. Tables VII, VIII, and IX showed the distribution of teenagers in Illinois by race and sex. The ESARS data, on Tables XV and XVI add a measure for economically disadvantaged youth. Slightly more than two-fifths of all teenage applicants were economically disadvantaged. Among

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

all teenage applicants, boys appeared to use the Job Service more than girls; this is consistent with a higher labor force participation rate for boys, shown on Table VII. However, minority teens use the job Service more than their labor force figures would indicate:

Nonwhite as a % of:

teenage population	18.7%
teenage labor force	10.5
teenage J.S. applicants	35.2
teenage J.S. placements	33.1

Unemployed teens in Illinois can be described, in summary, as being labor force entrants (rather than job losers or job leavers), as being disproportionately nonwhite, and as being on the whole a disproportionate share of the total unemployed in Illinois. Although teenagers in Illinois represent about ten percent of the population and about nine percent of the labor force, they account for nearly one-fourth of the unemployed. As noted in an earlier section, the average amount of time a teenager is unemployed (nationally) is about 7.4 weeks. So after about two months, a teenager has either found a job or dropped out of the labor force entirely. At the present time, there is no measure of discouraged workers (labor force dropouts). Some inferences can be drawn from changes in the participation rate over time in relation to changes in the unemployment rate. For example, for 16 to 19 year olds, the 1978 annual average Illinois participation rate was 60.1 percent; in 1979 it was 57.4 percent. The unemployment rate went from 15.0 percent in '78 to 14.4 percent in '79. There was a decrease in the proportion of teens who were in the labor force and a decrease in the proportion of the teenage labor force that was unemployed. If the drop in unemployment was the result of teens finding jobs, then the labor force would not have changed: a jobless teen would simply have moved from the unemployed side to the employed side. But the overall participation rate for teens did decline. Therefore, it can be inferred that between 1978 and 1979 the number of labor force dropouts increased.

D.Conclusions

In Illinois, youth should look to the nonmanufacturing or service sector of the state's economy for most job opportunities. These industries have provided real growth in recent years, both in terms of total employment and in terms of new types of

occupational opportunities. With currently high unemployment, it is projected that the high school dropout rate will return to a lower level (about 5.0 percent) as teens choose to remain in school rather than risk being unemployed before they have had a chance to hold a job (most unemployed teens are entrants). In the long run, staying in school will improve their employability. During the next ten years, there will be fewer teenagers in Illinois (as projected by the Bureau of the Census); they will decline by about 20 percent and will represent less than ten percent of the adult population. However, they will be competing for jobs with a more mature work force which will increase their need to be prepared with high school diplomas and solid work experience, even if only part-time.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I

U.S. LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (TOTAL)

1979 A.A.*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, TOTAL	161,531	16,379	8,191	8,188	76,448	8,155	4,155	4,000	85,083	8,224	4,036	4,188
LABOR FORCE	102,908	9,512	3,993	5,519	59,517	5,031	2,145	2,886	43,391	4,481	1,848	2,633
PARTICIPATION RATE	63.7%	58.1%	48.7%	67.4%	77.9%	61.7%	51.6%	72.2%	51.0%	54.5%	45.8%	62.9%
EMPLOYED	96,945	7,984	3,271	4,713	56,499	4,236	1,761	2,475	40,446	3,748	1,510	2,238
UNEMPLOYED	5,963	1,528	722	805	3,018	795	384	411	2,945	733	338	394
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	16.1%	18.1%	14.6%	5.1%	15.8%	17.9%	14.2%	6.8%	16.4%	18.3%	15.0%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	58,623	6,867	4,198	2,669	16,931	3,124	2,010	1,114	41,692	3,743	2,188	1,555
SCHOOL	7,179	4,933	3,239	1,694	3,613	2,458	1,612	846	3,566	2,475	1,627	848
HOME	32,420	672	202	471	363	17	12	5	32,057	655	190	466
UNABLE	2,868	28	11	16	1,742	15	7	8	1,126	13	4	8
OTHER	16,158	1,234	746	487	11,214	634	379	255	4,944	600	367	232

* Employment and Earnings, January 1980; published by U.S. Department of Labor (annual averages).

TABLE II

U.S. LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE (BLACK AND OTHERS)
1979 A.A.*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, BLACK AND OTHERS	19,918	2,538	1,312	1,227	8,955	1,228	656	573	10,963	1,310	656	654
LABOR FORCE	12,306	1,036	396	640	6,443	539	208	331	5,863	497	188	309
PARTICIPATION RATE	61.8%	40.8%	30.2%	52.2%	71.9%	43.9%	31.7%	57.8%	53.5%	37.9%	28.7%	47.2%
EMPLOYED	10,920	689	250	439	5,779	369	136	233	5,141	320	114	206
UNEMPLOYED	1,386	348	146	201	664	170	72	98	722	178	74	103
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.3%	33.6%	36.9%	31.4%	10.3%	31.5%	34.4%	29.6%	12.3%	35.7%	39.4%	33.4%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,612	1,502	915	587	2,512	689	448	242	5,100	813	468	345
SCHOOL	1,483	1,070	715	355	736	538	366	172	747	532	349	183
HOME	3,426	149	46	103	68	4	2	2	3,358	145	44	101
UNABLE	603	6	2	4	337	2	1	1	266	4	1	3
OTHER	2,100	278	152	126	1,371	146	78	67	729	132	74	59

* Employment and Earnings, January 1980 (annual averages).

TABLE III

U.S. LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (WHITES)
1979 A.A.*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, WHITES	141,613	13,840	6,880	6,960	67,493	6,927	3,499	3,428	74,120	6,913	3,381	3,532
LABOR FORCE	90,602	8,475	3,597	4,878	53,074	4,492	1,937	2,555	37,528	3,983	1,660	2,323
PARTICIPATION RATE	64.0%	61.2%	52.3%	70.1%	78.6%	64.8%	55.4%	74.5%	50.6%	57.6%	49.1%	65.8%
EMPLOYED	86,025	7,294	3,020	4,274	50,721	3,866	1,624	2,242	35,304	3,428	1,396	2,032
UNEMPLOYED	4,578	1,181	576	604	2,354	626	312	313	2,224	555	264	291
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%	13.9%	16.0%	16.8%	4.4%	13.9%	16.1%	12.3%	5.9%	13.9%	15.9%	12.5%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	51,011	5,365	3,283	2,082	14,419	2,435	1,562	873	36,592	2,930	1,721	1,209
SCHOOL	5,696	3,864	2,526	1,340	2,877	1,920	1,248	674	2,819	1,944	1,278	666
HOME	28,992	523	156	367	294	13	10	3	28,698	510	146	364
UNABLE	2,265	23	11	13	1,405	14	7	7	860	9	4	6
OTHER	14,057	956	594	362	9,843	489	300	188	4,214	467	294	174

* Employment and Earnings, January 1980.(annual averages)

TABLE IV

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE U.S.
LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A.*

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	63.7	58.1	48.7	67.4	77.9	61.7	51.6	72.2	51.0	54.5	45.8	62.9
EMPLOYED	60.0	48.8	39.9	57.6	73.9	51.9	42.4	61.9	47.5	45.6	37.4	53.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.7	9.3	8.8	9.8	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.3	3.5	8.9	8.4	9.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	36.3	41.9	51.3	32.6	22.1	38.3	48.4	27.8	49.0	45.5	54.2	37.1
SCHOOL	4.4	30.1	39.5	20.7	4.7	30.1	38.8	21.1	4.2	30.0	40.3	20.3
HOME	20.1	4.1	2.5	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	37.7	8.0	4.7	11.1
UNABLE	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
OTHER	9.4	7.5	9.1	6.0	14.6	7.8	9.1	6.4	5.8	7.3	9.1	5.5

* Employment and Earnings, January 1980(annual averages).

TABLE V

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK AND OTHER
U.S. LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A. *

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	61.8	40.8	30.2	52.2	71.9	43.9	31.7	57.8	53.5	37.9	28.7	47.2
EMPLOYED	54.8	27.1	19.1	35.8	64.5	30.1	20.7	40.7	46.9	24.4	17.4	31.5
UNEMPLOYED	7.0	13.7	11.1	16.4	7.4	13.8	11.0	17.1	6.6	13.5	11.3	15.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	38.2	59.2	69.7	47.8	28.1	56.1	68.3	42.2	46.5	62.1	71.3	52.8
SCHOOL	7.5	42.2	54.5	28.9	8.2	43.8	55.8	30.0	6.8	40.6	53.2	28.0
HOME	17.2	5.9	3.5	8.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	30.6	11.1	6.7	15.4
UNABLE	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
OTHER	10.5	10.9	11.6	10.2	15.3	11.9	11.9	11.7	6.7	10.1	11.3	9.0

*Employment and Earnings, January 1980(annual averages).

TABLE VI

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE U.S.
LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A.*

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	64.0	61.2	52.3	70.1	78.6	64.8	55.4	74.5	50.6	57.6	49.1	65.8
EMPLOYED	60.8	52.7	43.9	61.4	75.1	55.8	46.4	65.4	47.6	49.6	41.3	57.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.2	8.5	8.4	8.7	3.5	9.0	8.9	9.1	3.0	8.0	7.8	8.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	36.0	38.8	47.7	29.9	21.4	35.2	44.6	25.5	49.4	42.4	50.9	34.2
SCHOOL	4.0	27.9	36.7	19.2	4.3	27.7	35.6	19.7	3.8	28.1	37.8	18.8
HOME	20.5	3.8	2.2	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	38.7	7.4	4.3	10.3
UNABLE	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
OTHER	9.9	6.9	8.6	5.2	14.6	7.1	8.5	5.5	5.7	6.8	8.7	4.9

* Employment and Earnings, January 1980(annual averages).

TABLE VII

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (TOTAL)
1979 A.A*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16& Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, TOTAL	8,256	846	410	436	3,907	416	203	213	4,349	430	207	223
LABOR FORCE	5,331	486	203	283	3,087	248	102	146	2,244	238	101	137
PARTICIPATION RATE	64.6%	57.4%	49.5%	64.9%	79.0%	59.6%	50.2%	68.5%	51.6%	55.3%	48.8%	61.4%
EMPLOYED	5,038	416	171	245	2,938	211	86	125	2,100	205	85	120
UNEMPLOYED	293	70	32	38	149	37	16	21	143	33	16	17
UNEMPL. RATE	5.5%	14.4%	15.8%	13.6%	4.8%	14.9%	15.6%	14.6%	6.4%	13.9%	16.0%	12.5%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,925	361	208	153	819	168	101	67	2,106	192	106	86
SCHOOL	354	246	151	95	187	127	76	51	167	119	76	43
HOME	1,666	37	8	29	20	1	0	1	1,646	35	7	28
UNABLE	163	2	1	1	99	0	0	0	64	1	0	1
OTHER	741	76	48	28	513	39	24	15	228	36	23	13

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE VIII

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (BLACK AND OTHERS)
1979 A.A.*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, BLACK AND OTHERS	1,173	158	80	78	524	69	38	31	649	88	42	46
LABOR FORCE	704	51	21	30	369	25	11	14	335	25	10	15
PARTICIPATION RATE	60.0%	32.3%	26,3%	38,5%	70.4%	36.2%	28.9%	45.2%	51.6%	28.4%	23.8%	32.6%
EMPLOYED	624	32	14	18	326	15	8	7	298	17	6	11
UNEMPLOYED	80	19	7	12	43	10	3	7	37	9	4	5
UNEMPL. RATE	11.4%	37.3%	32.6%	39.9%	11.6%	40.0%	29.5%	50.9%	11.2%	36.0%	35.9%	29.6%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	469	107	59	48	155	44	27	17	313	63	32	31
SCHOOL	96	70	45	25	46	32	20	12	49	37	25	12
HOME	204	14	2	12	6	0	0	0	198	14	2	12
UNABLE	53	1	0	1	31	0	0	0	22	1	0	1
OTHER	117	22	12	10	72	10	6	4	44	11	5	6

* Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE IX

ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX AND RACE (WHITES)
1979 A.A.*
(in thousands)

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION, WHITES	7,083	689	331	358	3,383	347	165	182	3,701	342	165	177
LABOR FORCE	4,627	436	182	254	2,719	222	91	131	1,908	213	91	122
PARTICIPATION RATE	65.3%	63.3%	55.0%	70.9%	80.4%	64.0%	55.2%	72.0%	52.6%	62.3%	55.2%	68.9%
EMPLOYED	4,415	384	157	227	2,612	197	79	118	1,802	187	78	109
UNEMPLOYED	213	52	25	27	107	27	13	14	106	26	13	13
UNEMPL. RATE	4.6%	11.9%	13.9%	10.5%	3.9%	12.2%	14.0%	10.6%	5.6%	12.2%	13.8%	10.4%
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,456	253	148	105	664	124	74	50	1,793	130	75	55
SCHOOL	259	177	107	70	141	95	56	39	118	82	51	31
HOME	1,462	23	5	16	14	0	0	0	1,448	21	5	16
UNABLE	111	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
OTHER	625	54	36	18	441	29	18	11	184	25	18	7

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE X

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ILLINOIS
LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A*

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	64.6	57.4	49.5	64.9	79.0	59.6	50.2	68.5	51.6	55.3	48.8	61.4
EMPLOYED	61.0	49.2	41.7	56.2	75.2	50.7	42.3	58.7	48.3	47.6	41.1	53.8
UNEMPLOYED	3.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	3.8	8.9	7.9	9.8	3.3	7.7	7.7	7.6
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	35.4	42.6	50.5	35.1	21.0	40.4	49.8	31.5	48.4	44.7	51.2	38.6
SCHOOL	4.3	29.1	36.7	21.8	4.8	30.5	37.6	23.9	3.8	27.7	36.7	19.4
HOME	20.2	4.4	1.9	6.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	37.9	8.2	3.4	12.6
UNABLE	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
OTHER	8.9	8.9	11.7	6.4	13.1	9.4	11.9	7.0	5.2	8.4	11.1	5.9

* Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XI

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK AND OTHERS
ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A.*

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	60.0	32.3	26.3	38.5	70.4	36.2	28.9	45.2	51.6	28.4	23.8	32.6
EMPLOYED	53.2	20.3	17.5	23.1	62.2	21.7	21.0	22.6	45.9	19.1	14.3	22.4
UNEMPLOYED	6.8	12.0	8.8	15.4	8.2	14.5	7.9	22.6	5.7	10.1	9.5	10.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	40.0	67.7	73.7	61.5	29.6	63.8	71.1	54.8	48.3	71.6	76.2	67.4
SCHOOL	8.2	44.3	56.2	32.0	8.8	46.3	54.1	40.0	7.6	42.1	59.5	26.1
HOME	17.4	8.9	2.5	15.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	15.9	4.8	26.1
UNABLE	4.5	0.6	0.0	1.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	0.0	2.2
OTHER	9.9	13.9	15.0	12.8	13.7	18.5	16.2	13.3	6.8	12.5	11.9	13.0

* Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XII

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE
ILLINOIS LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND AGE
1979 A.A.*

	TOTAL				TOTAL BOYS				TOTAL GIRLS			
	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19	16 & Over	16-19	16-17	18-19
POPULATION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LABOR FORCE	65.3	63.3	55.0	70.9	80.4	64.0	55.2	72.0	51.6	62.3	55.2	68.9
EMPLOYED	62.3	55.7	47.4	63.4	77.2	56.5	47.4	64.4	48.7	54.7	47.3	61.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	3.2	7.5	7.8	7.6	2.9	7.6	7.9	7.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	34.7	36.7	44.9	29.1	19.6	36.0	44.8	28.0	48.4	37.7	44.8	31.1
SCHOOL	3.7	25.6	32.4	19.6	4.2	27.5	33.9	21.8	3.2	24.1	30.9	17.9
HOME	20.6	3.3	1.5	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	6.2	3.0	4.0
UNABLE	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	8.8	7.8	10.9	5.0	13.0	8.4	10.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	10.9	9.2

* Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XIII

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED TEENS,
BY OCCUPATION, IN ILLINOIS

1979 A.A.*

	Total	Boys	Girls	White	Nonwhite
Total, 16 - 19 years old	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	35.6	18.1	53.7	35.0	43.8
Professional-Technical	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	9.7
Teachers, exc. college	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Other	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.1	9.7
Managers-Officials	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1
Clerical	24.5	9.1	40.5	24.1	31.3
Sales	7.2	4.8	9.8	7.7	2.7
Blue Collar	32.2	56.1	7.9	32.9	25.0
Crafts	7.4	13.6	1.2	8.0	3.2
Operatives	9.4	14.7	3.8	9.3	9.7
Transport Operatives	2.4	4.8	0.0	2.5	2.4
Laborers	13.0	23.0	3.0	13.2	9.7
Service	29.8	22.1	37.5	29.5	31.2
Farm-Fish-Forest	2.4	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.0

*Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XIV

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS,
BY OCCUPATION

10/1/79 - 6/30/80*

Occupations	Applicants Active at Any Time During Period	
	All Ages	Under 22
Total	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	33.5	26.9
Profes.-Tech.-Manag.	9.9	3.0
Profes.-Tech.-Admin.	6.3	1.7
Managers-Officials	2.7	0.9
Other	0.9	0.4
Clerical	19.5	19.3
Sales	4.1	4.6
Blue Collar	46.5	45.1
Machine Trades	9.6	8.1
Structural Work	9.2	9.9
Bench Work	6.5	4.4
Processing	3.8	3.1
Miscellaneous	17.4	19.6
Motor Freight-Transp.	4.9	4.8
Packaging-Material Hndlg.	11.6	14.1
Other	0.9	0.7
Service	18.4	23.2
Farm-Fish-Forest	1.6	4.8

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96.

TABLE XV

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS,
AGE BY CHARACTERISTIC
10/1/79 - 6/30/80*

	Distribution of Applicants					Distribution of Placements				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Minority	Econ. Disad.	Total	Boys	Girls	Minority	Econ. Disad.
Applicants:										
Under 22	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
15 & younger	7.7	7.6	7.3	5.0	5.0	8.7	9.5	7.9	6.8	7.1
16 - 17	16.4	16.1	17.7	18.2	22.0	25.4	24.8	26.0	24.3	27.7
18 - 19	33.8	32.9	35.4	34.0	34.6	36.3	35.2	37.6	36.6	36.3
20 -21	42.0	43.4	39.6	42.8	38.4	29.6	30.5	28.3	32.4	28.9
16 - 19	50.2	49.0	53.0	52.2	56.6	61.6	60.0	63.8	61.0	64.0
16 - 21	92.3	92.4	92.7	95.0	95.0	91.2	90.5	92.1	93.5	92.9

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 06, A-06, B-06, D-06.

TABLE XVI

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS,
CHARCTERISTIC BY AGE
10/1/79 - 6/30/80*

	Distribution of Applicants					Distribution of Placements				
	Total	Boys	Girls	Minority	Econ. Disad.	Total	Boys	Girls	Minority	Econ. Disad.
Applicants:										
Under 22	100.0%	60.2	39.8	34.0	37.8	100.0%	56.7	43.3	33.5	36.0
15 & younger	100.0%	61.4	38.6	23.5	24.4	100.0%	61.1	38.9	25.8	29.0
16 - 17	100.0%	57.8	42.2	37.9	50.0	100.0%	55.5	44.5	32.2	39.5
18 - 19	100.0%	58.6	41.4	33.8	38.9	100.0%	55.2	44.8	33.7	35.9
20 - 21	100.0%	62.3	37.7	34.6	34.5	100.0%	58.4	41.6	36.7	35.3
16 - 19	100.0%	58.3	41.7	35.2	42.6	100.0%	55.3	44.7	33.1	37.4
16 - 21	100.0%	60.1	39.9	34.9	38.9	100.0%	56.3	43.7	34.3	36.7

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 06,A-06, B-06, D-06.

TABLE XVII
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	1977	1975	1973
TOTAL (000's)	4783.3	4534.3	4418.9	4470.4
PRIVATE SECTOR	4038.2	3816.5	3704.4	3803.9
MANUFACTURING	1256.8	1192.9	1199.8	1354.5
DURABLE GOODS	836.7	778.8	789.2	909.1
Furn.-Fixt.	24.3	22.8	22.9	28.0
Stone-Clay-Gls.	34.3	33.9	34.9	39.7
Primary Metals	98.1	89.0	92.0	104.0
Fab. Metals	145.2	133.3	132.2	159.0
Machinery	222.1	208.8	219.1	224.1
Elec. Equip.	166.8	152.3	151.5	200.5
Trans. Equip.	56.9	48.3	47.5	53.8
Instruments	42.6	44.9	44.3	47.8
All Other Dur.	46.4	45.5	44.8	52.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	420.1	414.0	410.7	445.4
Food Pdts.	115.1	116.7	117.1	123.7
Apparel	22.2	24.0	24.9	32.1
Paper Pdts.	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.4
Print.-Publ.	105.1	99.5	101.2	108.9
Chem. Pdts.	65.6	64.0	60.9	62.3
Rubber-Plast.	48.0	45.0	41.5	45.9
All Other Nondur.	26.1	27.8	28.6	32.1

TABLE XVII(continued)
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	1977	1975	1973
NONMANUFACTURING	2781.4	2623.5	2504.6	2449.4
Mining	30.4	29.0	25.9	23.0
Construction	181.8	175.2	172.3	192.6
Trans.-Comm.-P.U.	287.4	274.7	272.6	286.1
Trade	1100.5	1048.2	999.0	972.4
Wholesale	334.6	318.0	294.7	287.8
Retail	765.9	730.3	704.2	684.7
Fin.-Ins.Realty	288.7	266.5	254.7	245.5
Services	892.6	829.9	780.0	727.3
Bus. Serv.	150.6	137.3	119.3	120.8
Health Serv.	285.1	262.1	238.6	205.6
All Other Service	456.9	430.5	422.1	400.9
PUBLIC SECTOR	745.1	717.8	714.5	666.5
Federal Gov't	104.2	103.0	108.3	108.2
State Gov't	146.0	141.0	140.3	133.5
Education	-	-	63.0	61.4
Other	-	-	77.4	72.1
Local Gov't	494.9	473.8	465.8	424.8
Education	-	-	251.2	225.7
Other	-	-	214.6	199.1

Prepared by Current Employment Statistics section of Research and Analysis Subdivision of Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE - the sum total of the employed and the unemployed. Persons involved in labor management disputes are counted as employed.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - the proportion of the population (16 and over) that is in the labor force.

EMPLOYMENT - a component of the labor force: all persons at work, including those involved in labor-management disputes and those temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness or personal reasons.

UNEMPLOYMENT - all persons without a job who are actively seeking a job.

ENTRANTS - unemployed persons who are new to the labor force:
- New Entrants - persons who have never worked or worked only part-time;
- Reentrants - persons who have not worked for a substantial period of time.

JOB LOSERS - unemployed persons who held a job immediately before becoming unemployed due to layoff, termination, or other separation.

JOB LEAVERS - unemployed persons who held a job immediately before becoming unemployed due to leaving or quiting their job for any reason.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE -
- At Home - persons who are engaged in own home housework;
- In School - full-time students;
- Unable - persons with a long-term physical or mental illness which prevents them from seeking work;
- Other - retired persons, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers in their "off" period.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - a cluster of related jobs or occupations, for example:
- Professional - Technical - engineers, technicians, medical and health workers, teachers and professors, and others.
- Managers - Administrators - buyers, purchasing agents, health administrators, and others.
- Sales - clerks, real estate agents, insurance brokers, and others.
- Clerical - secretaries, stenographers, typists, tellers, bookkeepers, mail carriers, teacher aides, telephone operators, and others.
- Crafts - carpenters, electricians, plumbers, apprentices.
- Operatives - machine operators, textile workers, and others.
- Transport operatives - bus, taxi, truck and other vehicle drivers.
- Services - cleaners, waiters, waitresses, other health service workers, guards, police, others.
- Laborers - helpers, handlers, groundskeepers, others.